

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

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AGRICULTURAL.

For the Maine Farmer.

CANADA THISTLES.

MR. EDITOR,—In some of the late numbers of the Farmer I have been much gratified to notice the subject of Canada Thistles brought before your readers.

I really do not know of a greater nuisance and pest to farmers, or a more worthless weed, nor one that requires more concert and perseverance among all classes, not only of farmers, but of every individual who owns even a garden or house-lot. Without concert, this noxious weed cannot be entirely eradicated—the seed being blown many miles in the wind, will seed over a continent from only a few acres which are suffered to go to seed.

In a late number of your paper a writer has given us rather a new mode of destroying them, that is, by ploughing the land frequently for one year. Perhaps this mode will answer well upon some kinds of land, but where there are rocks, old logs and fences, his ploughing will be impracticable; and I am of opinion that in very deep soils where the plough will not reach the pan, one year's ploughing will not accomplish the desired object. Upon my farm the more I have ploughed, hoed, and manured the ground, the more thrifty and thicker they have grown. There was formerly in one corner of my garden, a bed of thistles. The ground was ploughed in the spring—then forked up into beds, and every root was carefully destroyed as far down as the plough or fork could reach; and at every subsequent weeding of the beds I took pains to get a firm hold of the thistle stalks one or two inches under the ground, and pull upon them so as to break them off as far down as possible. In this way I kept them down two or three years, but all to no purpose. The more I cultivated the ground the thicker and ranker they grew. I finally gave it up, and sowed the ground with oats, and mowed them, thistles and all. This was enough—the ground has been entirely free since. This has been precisely the case with all my land.

Three years ago I sowed about 2½ acres of wheat in one field, in the middle of which I left a square piece of about 4 square rods to sow with carrots. The whole field was more or less infected with thistles—the ground left for carrots was the least so of any. The wheat grew very stout, and so did the thistles in many places. I reaped the wheat and mowed the thistles immediately, before seeding,—have mowed the wheat ground since, and there are no thistles; but the carrot ground is full of them, notwithstanding I took the same pains which I did with the garden. I have this year

sowed the ground with oats and grass, and shall mow my thistles, which, I have no doubt, will be the most thrifty part of my crop. But I have the fullest confidence in the scythe. I am persuaded that if they are mown at the right stage of their growth, and cut near the ground, at least nine tenths of them will be destroyed, so that a boy 15 or 16 years of age might go over 20 acres in a day and cut down every living stalk the next season.

The best time to mow them, I think, is when they have attained their full growth, and the great body are in full bloom. But, Sir, I can never expect to clear my land entirely, while my neighbor's is covered with them—therefore the work requires concert.

There must be a war of extermination declared, either by legislative enactments or convention, or any other way which will accomplish the object. Perhaps I ought to apologize for expressing myself in opposition to the writer above alluded to. I doubt not his mode answered well in his soil; but on much of our hard rough land the scythe must be used.

A HATER OF CARDUUS CANADENSIS.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR; Your extracts from the correspondents of the 'Cultivator,' of the state of New York, respecting *Canada Thistles*, are so directly in opposition to my experience in Maine for fifty years, that I fear some of our farmers may be injured by trying the experiment there named.—They say, keep them from vegetating for one whole season, by ploughing weekly or otherwise, and they will be destroyed; and this they pretend is the result of experience. Sir, ploughing land infested with Thistles only serves to remove the location of their roots, or in other words, spreads them largely over all the land ploughed. Either those correspondents are egregiously mistaken, or the thistles of New York are not like our Canada thistles, or the climate must make a difference. As I would use all correspondents with due urbanity, I have made these remarks excusing them. And now, Sir, I am prepared to wholly deny the consequence, as to our thistles in Maine—premising that Canada thistles are the same in New York and Maine—that keeping the tops down or off for one year, will not kill them. I will state a fact which occurred some 9 or 10 years since. A new road was laid out through a pasture in Winthrop, in this state, incumbered with Canada thistles. Very soon thereafter, the road was made and put into the turnpike form, and the thistles in the middle covered deep with earth. The road has ever since been much used as a way for carts and carriages of all kinds, so that no vegetable has or could grow, or could make its appearance in the centre of the passage way. But this year a stone near the middle of said high way, by means of much travel, had become so far bare and trou-

blesome that it was thought best to dig it up and remove it. The workmen employed in removing the stone, which was of a considerable size, discovered live thistle roots about and under it. Now it is certain they could not have vegetated for 9 or 10 years last past. I consider this a competent refutation of the New York plan of destroying thistles. Besides, all our farmers here know better, who are at all observing.—When our tillage land is infested with them we, instead of carrying them about with the plough, make the land rich by sowing it down to oats and peas or oats, with plenty of grass seed. When the oats have matured we mow them, with the thistles, which by that time will become hollow near the ground, and their seed not as yet ripe. Into these hollows the dews and rains enter and descend, and cause the roots to ferment. The next season we mow them again, with the grass, before the seed matures, and they are found hollow as before, after which, if any remains, they will be small, and cattle will eat them as well as any other hay; and thus by the scythe they are destroyed and no crop lost.

The New York plan is, ploughing once a week, or as often as they vegetate, and this from April 15 to October 15, 6 months or 26 ploughings. This, besides the loss of the year's crop, at \$2 per acre cost of ploughing, will cost \$52. I need say no more, only to urge our farmers to use the scythe at the right time, in their pastures and highways adjoining their land; and we need not consider them a great evil, for if placed in the hog yard they make good manure. I mean such as are found in the road, &c. The scythe, the scythe is the only remedy. It is idle to talk of salt or any thing but the scythe. In this way they are as effectually destroyed as strawberry vines are by the plough. Was it not the latter that the N. Y. correspondent took for Canada thistles?

A REVOLUTIONER.

Winthrop, July 4th, 1834.

ON "MARKING STICKS" FOR GARDENERS.

Some things that are apparently very trifling and insignificant at the first glance, may be worth knowing; and of this kind is the best method of writing on soft wood with a black lead pencil. Every practical horticulturist must have frequent occasion to employ *marking sticks*. The value of these are evident when we procure new seeds, or new plants whose forms and figures are unknown to us. Without something to point out their respective localities in the garden, their names are in danger of being lost, and even the plants themselves of being eventually destroyed. At some

of the principal nurseries, white paint is applied to small strips of pine or other wood, and when it dries, the trace of a black lead pencil will be retained for a long time. Where less business is done however, as in many private gardens, sticks of this kind are not always kept in sufficient numbers for all occasions; and something as a substitute would be very convenient.

If we write on a dry stick of soft pine which has just been shaved smooth, black lead in most cases, leaves a faint mark which soon becomes illegible; but if we moisten the surface immediately before we write, the trace is clear and plain. Sticks marked in this way, and *leaning them a little towards the plant* with the name underneath, will not only point out its position, but will continue legible for more than a year.—*Genesee Farmer.*

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1834.

APPLE TREES BEARING ALTERNATE YEARS.

Those who had any thing to do with orchards, or who have paid any attention to apple trees, know very well that some trees will not bear a full crop every year. The cause of this is probably owing to the exhaustion of the tree during the bearing years. In those years the tree hangs very full indeed—all its powers are put forth to bring forward and ripen such a heavy crop; and this expense of sap or other matter, so exhausts the system, that it requires a year of rest to bring up its energies. This may or may not be the true cause; at any rate, the fact is well known; and many who have good varieties of apples, have regretted that they could not change this state of things in regard to particular trees, and have a crop every year. Mr. D. Longfellow, of Winthrop, well known as a successful orchardist, informs us that he has succeeded in changing this habit in a variety of Juneatings which he had in his orchard, and which bore alternately. His manner of doing it is this:

Having other trees which also bore alternately, but in the same years with the Juneatings, he conceived that engrafting the two together, the habit of the one would counteract that of the other, and a "nullification" of them be produced. Accordingly, on a bearing year of the Juneatings, he took scions from them and engrafted them into stocks which would that year be barren. The result in the cases which he has tried, justifies the conclusion which he had drawn, and he has Juneatings every year.

Whether it is necessary that the scion to be engrafted should be taken from its parent on the fruitful year or not, we cannot say, or whether this system will be attended with a similar result in all trees which bear in this way, or have barren and fruitful years, we are not able to say. It is, however, a subject worth attending to; and we should be happy to learn any facts from those who have had experience in these things.

NEW IMPROVEMENT IN WASHING MACHINES.

—One would suppose that Yankee ingenuity had become well nigh exhausted upon Washing Machines; but we have lately examined a new invention, or rather a modification of an old system, by Mr. James Pullen of China.—His plan is upon the common fluted washboard, but his flutings are made of sheets of copper, zinc, tin—or they may be made of glass, earthen, or similar durable and smooth substances. These sheets or substances are fastened to boards, and used as such boards are commonly used. Now where's the improvement?—1st, In its durability—2d, In its smoothness—and 3d, Ease in performing the operation of rubbing. A common wash board does not last long,—it soon gets rough, of course wears out the clothes and makes harder work,—they get warped and split, are then patched up with shingle nails, which get rusty and make a rickety weak concern,—the women scold, and the poor husband has to march off and buy a new one. The metallic rubber will last a long life time, if a little care be taken in drying it after using; for when worn a little on one side it may be turned and worn on the opposite side, and in the contrary direction.

We like the simplicity of the concern. Our washing machines have been too complicated. The inventors seem to have considered it necessary to show their skill in combining the greatest number of mechanical modifications in one piece; and the greater the array of cog wheels, cranks, and rollers, the more ingenious has the machine been considered, and the more likely to do its duty without hands. Disappointment has of course followed. This improvement is simple, and promises no more than it can perform. It does not promise to indulge idleness, and to do away the labor of washing—but to lighten and facilitate that labor, and render it a pleasure rather than a dreaded task. Mr. Pullen has left one of them at our office for the inspection of those who wish to examine it.

HEATH APPLE. Mr. Paine Wingate, of Hallowell, presented us with an apple of this kind on the 3d ult., which was as fair, sound and pleasant as if just taken from the tree.—This apple is of a large size and has a pleasant sweet flavor, and Mr. Wingate says is superior as a baking apple, and for making apple sauce or jelly. He also considers it a valuable variety to cultivate for hogs, not only because the tree is a good bearer and swine like the taste of them, but because they will also keep so long and so well. The fruit originated in New Hampshire. We have not a great many kinds of sweet apples which will keep so late, and these on that account are undoubtedly a valuable variety. Mr. Wingate will furnish grafts or buds for setting or inoculating, to any who apply.

Gold.—A vein of this precious metal has been discovered in Lancaster Co., Pa. An incorporated company is said to have commenced operations with every prospect of success.

RUST IN WHEAT.—No. 3.

MR. HOLMES.—As I suppose the cause of rust in wheat and rye to be the same, I will relate some of the appearances I have lately noticed on examining a field of rye. This is a small piece of winter rye sown very late last fall, the ground having been planted last year with Indian corn. Previous to ploughing I hauled on a few loads of light manure, which I had scraped up where the sheep and a part of my cattle had lain nights during the season past. I cannot state precisely how much, but should call it a liberal manuring for corn. It was also decently manured in the spring, before planting, with animal manure. The rye did not come up until this spring. I noticed while the snow was going off some of it remained in strips on the field, which thawed and then froze so as to form sheets of quite hard ice. In consequence of this or some other cause, the rye came up very thin in many places. This affords a very favorable opportunity for testing the legitimate effects of animal manure; as well as testing the correctness of some of my ideas on the cause of rust in wheat or other grain.

This rye began to head out a little over a week ago, soon after which I began to notice it. I observed some of it had a very dark green color; this was mostly in single roots. I pulled up some of the darkest colored stalks and found the roots very mouldy. I also pulled up some of the usual color, and found some mould on the roots; but observed this difference, that a part of the roots were free from mould. I could not then discover any difference in the lower joint, between the plants of the darkest color and those of the lightest green. I would also remark that I saw some mould on almost every root I pulled up. I will notice further, while treating of mould, that I have since pulled up a wheat plant growing in a field never ploughed before, and where a handsome white honeysuckle sod was turned over, the same appearance of mould, though in a slight degree. Some days, perhaps nearly a week, after I commenced my examination, I pulled up some dark colored rye plants and found the roots very mouldy, and just above the highest roots then grown, what appeared to be young roots starting out from the stalk of the plant. I would notice here, that before this I could discover no difference in the number of roots in the dark or light colored plants. It is proper to mention, also, that during this period a plentiful rain had fallen, and that the top of the ground was quite dry before.

This circumstance, the appearance of a new stock of roots, excited my curiosity. I followed the examination closely almost every day, and found the process evidently going on very generally among the darkest leaved and mouldy rooted plants. The new roots bursting out above the old ones, even to the lower joint in the stalk. In some instances the new roots started out in a circle at the lower joint; these roots have now grown to a considerable length. In a plant I pulled up this morning I found the new class of roots mixed with the old ones among the mould; and new roots apparently starting from these roots just above the mould. How long this process of rooting and rerooting is to continue, I know not. In some of the darkest colored plants, I observe now the main stalks seem to grow very slow, not being more than two thirds of the height of the surrounding green, yet throwing out suckers profusely at the bottom as well as new roots. The lower leaves on the light colored grain began, apparently, to ripen about a week ago. On these I have never, in a single instance, found the rerooting process going on.

In another particular I have found a difference. In two or three stalks of dark leaved plants which I split open this morning, I found shreds of a white colored substance, resembling a shred of the pith of a green corn stalk. In one stalk I found two small maggots; one about one fourth of an inch long, which was in the space between the first and second joint, and the other somewhat larger, occupying the room "above." Another appearance will be noticed. In splitting two or three light colored stalks, I found in the hollow of the stalk, just above the second joint, an unusual appearance of moisture. I should think in some there might be a drop collected in the bottom of the second cell. I found something of this in one of a shade darker,—it was, however, less than in the lighter colored ones.

Mr. Editor, I have been thus minute in order to excite the curiosity of those who wish to discover the real cause of rust in grain. Whether rust will ultimately appear on the leaves of the dark color I have been describing, I know not. One thing is certain,—they are in a situation peculiarly exposed to rust under some circumstances. I should have waited for my wheat to have arrived to a proper stage of maturity for observation before writing this communication, so that I might have had the benefit of the result of an examination of that, had I not been apprehensive that, on account of continued rains, the appearances will materially vary. I have some wheat in the same piece, as well as spring rye, which will afford an opportunity for comparison.

At this stage of the examination I think the stalks of some plants with dead leaves, are evidently contracted at the lower joint. I began to notice this two or three days ago. My observations on this point are not so exact as I wish they had been. It follows, then, if the appearances I have noticed are the indications of the existence of that disease in grain plants which frequently terminate in the appearance of rust, that this disease commences at the roots of the grain plants, and extends upwards. If this be the fact it is an important one, and ought to be well established.

With respect to the mould on the roots, which one of your correspondents seems to think indicated the bursting of the sap vessels at that place, though it may seem to be a plausible reason for that conclusion, I very much doubt whether that is the fact. Since I have "attentively considered" this subject, I have seen the appearance of mould so frequently, where it was undoubtedly occasioned simply by the fermentation of animal manure and other vegetable matters, that I think that conclusion not sufficiently warranted.

There is one more idea which I may now perhaps notice as well as at any other time.—That is,—that there is probably in plants, as well as animals, a particular place which may be called the seat of the vital principle. I also think it very probable there may be a circulation of sap bearing some resemblance to the circulation of the blood in animals by the arteries and veins, by which it is circulated through every part of the plant, and thence returned to the fountain head to be purified, as well as to be recruited by new juices,—that in plants the air is the great purifier of the juices, as it is of the blood in animals; and then, as the necessary result of this system, when the plant is fed with unwholesome food, an obstruction takes place in the respective vessels of the plants, disease inevitably takes place. And this disease I think full as likely to be the Phthisis or a Plethora.

Peru, June 30, 1834.

J. H. J.

P. S. The rye which was subject to the

above examination, is just beginning to blossom.

For the Maine Farmer.

BEES.

MR. EDITOR,—I propose, in answer to your correspondent who signs A. B. in the 24th No. of your 2 Vol., on the subject of BEES, to suggest a plan, respecting Bees, to prevent their swarming, and still have them multiply as fast or faster than they do by the practice of allowing them to swarm. I would build a tight double boarded house, say 8 or 10 feet square, with a door for the proprietor to go in at, with a narrow walk for him to move in; which building I would fill on the sides in all parts, except at the door way, with shelves or boxes, or both, with proper holes through them in proper places for the bees to pass and repass. And when they had more honey than enough for their use, I would enter the door, walk up the aisle, and take away a box, or some of the honey, from any part I pleased, as bees are said not to swarm until they fill the place where they are deposited. Being rather fond of honey, I would so share it with them that they should never get full, and of course never have the trouble of swarming. Thus I see not why I might not have an establishment, or colony, yielding honey without the bees being butchered or stifled, ad infinitum, or until it should be a source of very considerable profit. A loft in a garret, or any out building partitioned off and prepared, might save building. I would begin by depositing a common hive or two in some cool morning in the spring, inverted.

I do hope some of your correspondents will give me their ideas on this hint, as to its utility or otherwise. As the door may be kept locked, it would be pretty sure to keep off thieves. I should like, Mr. Editor, to hear from you on this subject; because I am indebted to you for a hint in your first volume of something similar respecting bees, though not to much extent.

SWEET.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR,—Much is said with propriety in the Farmer respecting raising and feeding Cattle. There has not been very much written in it, as yet, respecting their maladies. I have recently been in company with a man who has had experience as to their several disorders. Our conversation turned on a pretty common complaint among black cattle, called a WEN. His mode of cure is, to cast the creature and cut it out; this done, he fills the cavity with rosin and salt, well pulverized and mixed, and then carefully brings the skin back to its place and sews it up. He says, in this way it will not leave a scar larger than his thumb nail. He wholly objects to putting in a rowel, as it will be long effecting a cure, and if on an ox he will be testy all the time it is in. And it may be so situated as to render it improper to work him for the whole time.—A hint by

C. D.

ON PROPAGATING THE PURPLE BROCCOLA FROM SLIPS.—On reading Mr. Kendall's article upon the propagation of cabbages from slips, I feel inclined to draw the attention of your readers to the growing of purple broccoli in the same way; a practice which was adopted, some years since, in the west of Cornwall, and, for aught I know, may be still continued there. The variety thus treated seemed to be rather peculiar in its habits, and compact and handsome in its growth. The head being removed for culinary purposes, the method was to let the stump remain, which had already thrown out sprouts below; and these,

being left to grow, showed no indication to form heads for the season. In the month of June the sprouts were sufficiently advanced to be slipped off; and, after being exposed a day or two in the sun to cauterize the wound, they were planted out in the usual manner. In two or three weeks they had taken root, and in the course of the autumn made fine stocky plants. I have seen many instances of the broccoli thus grown having heads three feet in circumference, and as close and compact as possible.

London Gardeners' Magazine.

THE PROFITS OF THE DAIRY COMPARED WITH THAT OF FATTENING ANIMALS.

It has been stated on the authority of the Board of Agriculture, and upon incontrovertible data, which any farmer or cow feeder may ascertain for his own satisfaction, that the quantity of herbage that will add 112 lbs. to the weight of an ox will when bestowed on a dairy cow of ordinary good breed, and in fair condition to yield milk, enable her to yield about 2700 imperial pints of milk. And, it is well known that even in Scotland where milk often contains more cream than that of cows fed on richer pasture; yet, in general, 17 pints of milk will yield an imperial pound of butter; and the buttermilk will sell at 1d. the three pints; and, as 120 pints of that milk will yield from 16 lbs to 17 lbs averdupois, of full milk or Dunlop cheese, it is easy to ascertain whether the 112 pounds of beef, or these quantities of butter and buttermilk, or of cheese, will realize the greatest sum. The 2700 pints of milk will yield nearly 385 lbs or 27½ stones imperial of full milk cheese; and, if made into butter, they will give nearly 157½ lbs besides the buttermilk, would amount to half the quantity of milk churned.

The average price of beef, for seven years past has not exceeded 6s. per English stone; and the 112 lbs of course amounts to 2l. 8s., while 27½ stones of cheese, at 5s. per stone, the average price paid by the merchant to the farmer, during the last seven years, amounts to 6l. 17s. 6d.; and the average price of 157 lbs butter, at 8d. per lb for the same period amounts to 5l. 5s., and the buttermilk to 1l. 17s. 6d. more, or both to 7l. 2s. 6d.; so that the average price of the cheese exceeds that of the beef to the amount of 4l. 9s. 6d.; and the butter and buttermilk give 4l. 14s. 6d. more than the beef produced from the same quantity of food to the cattle."

The above extract is from the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture for March and was promised some weeks ago. Let us apply its leading facts to our market we will assume, that the price of beef in our large towns is upon an average \$5 per cwt., of butter 16 cents per lb., and of full milk cheese 7 cents. The result would be this:

112 lbs of beef, at 5 cents	\$5 60
385 lbs of cheese, at 7 cents,	26 60
157 lbs. of butter, at 16 cents,	24 12

These facts, at all events, are worthy the consideration of cattle farmers.

B.

Baron Hagel, the Austrian Botanist, who lately visited the Neilgherry Hills in India, declares that the unknown varieties of trees and shrubs existing there alone exceeded 10,000. The wild rose runs up to the top of the highest trees, and grows to the thickness of four or five inches. A delicious specimen of orange, but not exceeding a filbert in size, is also found there. In the orange valley below Kotagherry, about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, numerous fruit-trees are found, amongst which are the wild fig and lemon trees, the latter bearing fruit little inferior in size and flavor to that of Spain.

Effects of Industry.—It is stated that when Mr. Coke, the celebrated English Farmer, took possession of his farm at Holkman, in Norfolk, it was so poor and worn out, that it would not even bring grass. He said jocosely "that there was but one blade of grass on the whole farm, for which two rabbits were fighting."—But, by labor and skill, he has made this farm the most beautiful and productive in all England, and Mr Coke is now one of the richest and most distinguished Farmers in the whole country.—Balt. Gaz.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

LAYERING.

Layering, is a term applied to a method of increasing or propagating different kinds of plants, by bending branches to the ground, confining them with hooks, and covering them with mould in such a manner as to cause that part of the branch which is beneath the surface, to throw out roots sufficient to support the branch, when it shall have been separated from its parent stock.

By this method grape vines may be increased with wonderful facility, and also many kinds of shrubs, and green house plants the seeds of which it might be difficult to obtain.

This process may be performed with success at different seasons, but in open grounds, it is either done early in the spring, before the bursting of the buds, or it is omitted until after the young growth has become sufficiently firm, to bear without injury the necessary manipulations.—The proper season for the first operation, in this latitude, is the month of April, and the latter from the middle to the last of June.

As the late frost has destroyed all hopes of a crop of grapes this season, the vines may be laid down for the purpose of increasing them by layers without injuring them for bearing another year, if pains are taken to train sufficient bearing wood from the proper parts of the stocks. When it is intended to lay down a vine, the first operation should be to clear away the ground in that direction that the vine is to be laid, and remove a few inches of the top mould, which should be laid in heaps for covering the vine after it has been confined to the place where it is to remain. Having prepared the vine, by cutting off the lower leaves of the young growth, place it upon the prepared surface in such a manner as to allow the shoots which are to be trained up the most room, proceed to fasten the last year's wood, firm upon the ground, by means of strong hooks driven into the earth. This is an important part of the operation, for unless the branches so laid down, are made firm, the young roots as they project, would be injured by the motion caused by the operation of the wind upon the shoots, as they rise above the ground. Having secured the branches, commence covering them, at the same time pressing the mould about the young shoots, in such a manner, as to give them an upright position, and after the earth is replaced over the branches, so as to cover them from three to four inches deep, each shoot should have a stake driven by the side of it to which it should be tied with pieces of bass matting or some other soft bark, to prevent their being broken off by the wind. In training young vines, the tendrils should be cut or pinched off as they are very troublesome, and are of no use where vines are kept tied as they be. Vines that are thus laid will make fine roots during summer, and will be as fine for setting in the fall or spring as those that have been raised from cuttings of two years' growth.

Roses of all descriptions, and most of the

green house shrubs and plants may be increased by this method, yet some of them require to be treated a little different before they strike root.

In order to induce those varieties of plants which do not throw out their roots readily to strike, different methods are resorted to, as splitting, ringing, piercing, binding them with wire, &c. The more common practice is to cut the shoot about half off, with a slanting cut, passing the knife from the lower towards the point of the shoot, and splitting it, in the centre, from half an inch to two inches, according to the size of the shoot. By bending the shoot or branch at the point where the cut is made, the slit will be left open, and the returning sap soon granulates upon the edges of the lip, which granulation for a time performs the office of roots, and contributes essentially to their formation.

RINGING, is a method often practiced too in order to facilitate the rooting of plants. This is performed by taking off a narrow strip of bark quite round the branch, and covering it three or four inches below the surface, where a granulation will be formed which will have the same effect as slitting.

When it is desired to increase grape vines beyond what can be done by giving each shoot of the present year root, they may be trained in an undulating manner, by fastening one joint below the surface, then raising two above the surface, and so on alternately, when each point that is kept below the surface will strike root, and they may be divided when taken up, making as many plants as there are joints which have made roots; or they may be pinched off at the point when they have made five or six joints which will induce the lateral branches to spring out. After these have made two or three joints, the branch from which the laterals originated may be buried, and each lateral trained for a separate plant.

Young wood should always be preferred to old, for layering, as where the bark is thick, branches do not strike root as freely, as where it is thin, and wood more soft.

Vines which are laid down in the spring or during the fore part of the summer, will generally be ready for removing in autumn or the spring following, yet some kinds of hardy shrubs and trees had better remain two years before they are removed.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY TRANSPLANTED TREES.

We have observed in regard to transplanting fruit trees, that we have very rarely lost one that stood in cultivated ground where the hoe was introduced several times in the course of the summer; but on the contrary where the trees were set in grassy land, or where the cultivation was neglected, our losses have been considerable. We therefore advise in order to insure the safety of such as have been planted out, either in the last autumn or this spring, to have the ground well hoed round them as often as once a month; and if it be done every fortnight, it will be still better. The labor will not differ very materially from hoeing a hill of corn. It is worthy of notice however, that the oftener it is done the easier it is to do,—because the soil will be kept loose and mellow.

To water trees in that condition may sometimes be useful; but we are not free to recommend it very highly. A loamy soil that is much watered, soon becomes

hard; the surface is glazed; rendered in a great measure impermeable to the air, and consequently it is no longer capable of affording in dry weather, the necessary nourishment to the plant. The sources of its fertility are obstructed. This may be better understood by some of our readers, when we state on the authority of Sir Humphrey Davy, that a soil in the greatest degree absorbent, exposed to the atmosphere till it becomes dry to the touch, still contains moisture equal to one eighth part of its whole weight. This is discoverable by subjecting it to a heat indicated by 300° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Now all water not chemically combined, but only "adhering to parts of the soil is in constant use in vegetation;" and the one eighth part referred to, is of this kind. If we estimate common fertile soils however, as containing only one twelfth part, then in 400 lbs. of soil, even when it is dry to the touch, we shall have 33 pounds of water in store for the uses of vegetation; and it is particularly worthy of notice that such soils, when deprived of a portion of this by plants, procure a fresh supply by constantly absorbing water from the atmosphere where it exists in a state of vapor. In effect, a good soil is a perpetual fountain, even in dry weather.

From these statements it must be evident that unless the ground is frequently cultivated and kept mellow, so that between its particles the air can pass in, the latter cannot impart the moisture which it holds in solution; but when the soil is freshly broken, minutely divided, and prevented from conglomerating, these invisible springs are preserved in order, and plants that drink from them will long resist the drowth.—Let the hoe then, be freely and frequently used.—*Genesee Farmer*.

From the Farmer's Register.

William Culver, Esq. from whom the following particulars were obtained, has been concerned in the manufacture of Potash for many years.

It is estimated that 450 bushels of good HOUSE ASHES will make a ton of potash. Some skilful workmen can produce more. The manager of his works contracted to make a ton from every 425 bushels; and he has even made that quantity from 420 bushels; but it is more than common workmen can produce.

Of FIELD ASHES about 550 bushels are required to make a ton. This difference is owing to impurities and a want of compactness in the ashes. Great care should be used in scraping them up, so as to exclude as much dirt as possible. It requires more care to work them.

At this time, house ashes are worth 10 cents a bushel at the ashery; and field ashes, 7 cts.

One man can manage an ashery, consisting of the different vessels hereafter to be mentioned. There ought to be 6 leaches (or leach tubs) each 10 feet long, constructed in the following manner: Lay two parallel sills, one a little higher than the other. On these the bottom of the leaches are laid—made of boards 4 feet long, not grooved and tongued, but breaking joints. These should be a foot high from the ground, so as to admit a trough under the lower edge to catch the lye, and to lead it into the ley tub, which may be a half hoghead sunk in the ground, and which will serve for two leaches.

The boards, 4 feet in length, which consti-

tute the sides of the leach are held together by two rectangular frames: the lower one resting on the bottom is 18 inches wide, and the upper, near the top of the leach, 3 1-2 feet wide.

On the bottom of the leach, lay small sticks crossing each other, to the height of two inches for the purpose of letting the ley run off freely. On these place straw, to be 4 inches thick when well pressed down, to prevent the ashes from washing through and mixing with the ley. Three bushels of lime to each leach, are spread on the straw: its effect is to facilitate the melting of the potash. Every third time that the leaches are filled, new lime is to be applied after ejecting the old.

The ashes when thrown into the leaches, must be made compact by pounding it down. In this way a leach will hold sixty bushels.

The leaches are worked in pairs. One pair may be RUNNING while the second is SOAKING, and the third is being EMPTIED of old ashes, or being FILLED with new. This arrangement prevents the workman from losing time by waiting, or from being too much hurried at another time.

Two potash kettles of 90 gallons each, are wanted for boilers, and may cost about \$35 apiece. These are set in arches. Several sugar kettles, containing about 20 gallons each, will also be wanted for COOLERS.

The manufacture of potash is generally commenced in the spring, when there is no longer any danger from freezing.

Ley, too weak to bear an egg, is not put into the boilers, but is used for wetting such leaches as have not begun to run.

During the boiling a DRIPPING PAN is placed in each boiler, resting on the bottom, to catch the BLACK SALTS as they settle; and when the pan is full it is emptied from time to time.

By this process the ley will not become so thick, and consequently evaporate faster.

When the strong ley (such as will bear an egg) from the two leaches, is all poured into the boilers, then increase the fire. For this purpose GOOD DRY WOOD IS NECESSARY. The black salts are now to be returned to the boilers; and there will be a danger of the liquid running over. This is prevented by dipping it up and pouring it back into the boiler. Repeat it till this disposition to rise over shall disappear. Then raise the heat still more till the potash is perfectly MELTED and becomes almost as thin as water. It is then to be dipped out into the coolers, being careful to have them VERY DRY. Let the potash stand till next day—it will crack into four quarters. Turn it out, and it is fit to barrel.

My informant suggests there would be a great advantage in having some person to start the works who was well acquainted with the business.

D. T.

From the Genesee Farmer. CATTLE—NO. X.

ALDERNEY AND DUTCH BREEDS.

Had I confined my description of cattle to the native breeds of Great Britain, my remarks would probably have closed with the last number, as those which follow cannot be considered otherwise than foreign, as regards England, however long they may have become acclimated. The English are therefore in the habit of speaking of them as *foreign breeds*, in contradistinction to their *native breeds*, which have already been described.

The Alderney cattle should strictly have been considered under the head of *Middle Horns*, as they are evidently of that breed *originally*, though they have assumed from the general conformation of their horns the appellation of "*Crumpled Horns*." To prevent however, any misapprehension, I will here remark that their horns are generally much shorter than the *Middle Horns*, which have been described, and rather longer

than the pure *Short Horns*; and for the most part, turn in, toward the front of the forehead instead of on top, though there are many instances of both formations.

The Alderney breed was originally of French extraction, but have derived their name from the island of Alderney, where they have long been cultivated and improved. This island is situated in the English Channel, about three and a half leagues from the coast of Normandy in France. It is small, being only about four miles in length, but exceedingly luxuriant and fruitful in corn and pasture, and remarkable for its salubrity. The inhabitants live principally by agriculture, though for the sake of convenience and sociability, they are principally concentrated in a single village. Since the island was united to England under the first princes of the Norman line, the inhabitants have made London and the southern shores of England the principal mart for their surplus produce. Hence the introduction of their breed of cattle, and their consequent spread throughout the kingdom.

The Alderney cattle cannot be considered very valuable as a breed for general cultivation, though they combine some excellent traits. They are generally small and ill made, but of fine bone; much inclined to fatten, and their flesh of a rich color, fine grain and well tasted. Their color is usually light red, but sometimes yellow or cream color, and their hair very thin and soft. Their constitutions are delicate and tender, which renders them unfit for cold and rigorous climates. They therefore thrive very poorly in the northern parts of England and Scotland, and would be equally obnoxious to the climate of the northern sections of the United States.

The cows are thin, unthrifty looking animals and quite small; but to compensate in part for these defects, they yield an uncommon quantity of milk, and that of the richest and best quality. The proportion of cream compared with the quantity of milk is very large, and the butter of the most beautiful yellow color, and of the finest flavor.

Among the nobility and gentlemen breeders of England, the Alderney cows have been great pets, and in consequence a fictitious value has been often attached to them; but in no instance, that I have found recorded, has the breed been adopted entire to the exclusion of all others. They have been made exceedingly useful, however, in crossing the coarser native breeds of England, and they will long be held in high estimation for this purpose, as well as for the luxury of their milk. If no other advantage had arisen from the introduction of the Alderney cattle, than the crossing and consequent establishment of the improved *Teeswater* breed, and through them the celebrated "*improved Short Horns*," it would have immortalized their name among breeders and connoisseurs of cattle. The circumstances of this cross I shall have occasion to speak of more particularly in my next number.

The Alderneys are not profitable animals for either the grazier or for the dairy, and consequently can never come into general use; but will always be highly esteemed by *epicures* in both departments.

The French cattle, from which the Alderneys were derived, are generally much of the same character, though differing in size and quality according to location. A particular description of them would transcend my present limits, and I will therefore barely remark that they partake of every form, color and quality which can be attributed to British cattle, though they are for the most part of the *Middle* and *Short Horn* varieties.

In connection with this part of my subject, I will take the liberty to say a few words in reference to the *Dutch cattle*. I have not room to go extensively into an examination of their history and characteristics. They are, however, principally *Short Horns*. This breed is very generally extended throughout the Netherlands, Holland, Denmark, and a part of Russia.

In Holland, great attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, and they are mostly of the *Short Horn* breed. They are, however, coarse in their forms and flesh, with large square buttocks, but in general good feeders and great milkers. They are in the highest estimation for the dairy, and

have improved in some sections of that country with about the same rapidity as in England.

The English *Short Horns* have also been introduced there, and by crossing and re-crossing they have been enabled greatly to improve their cattle. Their contiguity to the eastern shores of England, has tended very much to assimilate the cattle of the same breed, and it is from this cause that the *Dutch Short Horns* are not easily distinguished from the English. Hence it is that we have so many *Short Horn* cattle in this country which are introduced by emigrants from Holland and soon afterwards metamorphosed into "*improved Durham Short Horns*." I have seen multitudes of *Short Horn* cattle among our Dutch inhabitants, which are nothing more or less than the coarse *Dutch* common breed, and yet upon inquiry have been told that they were the *true Durhams*. Such doubtless were the cattle alluded to by R., in No. 6 of the present volume of the Farmer, and it is particularly desirable that our farmers and breeders who are attempting the cultivation of *Short Horn* cattle, should avoid this of animals. There are occasionally very fine animals of this breed imported into this country from Holland, and when they are deserving of approbation, should be noticed as distinguished from the common breed. I have no doubt but much of the prejudice in this country against the *Short Horns* has arisen from the introduction of the common Dutch cattle, which we shall see in our next number are any thing but improved.

As the *Short Horn* cattle are undoubtedly destined to have an important effect upon the cattle of our country, it is particularly desirable that we should have a perfect knowledge of their history, character and progress; and with this view, I shall in my next number enter upon their history as exhibited in England.

QUERCUS.

MECHANICS.

From the Farmer and Mechanic.

TO DYE WOOLLENS.

Sir,—Last September I was at the exhibition in Burlington, Kentucky, and was much pleased at the spirit shown by the ladies of that neighborhood, in manufacturing so many excellent articles particularly the carpeting, but though the spinning and weaving were well done, in most of them the coloring was deficient, which I attribute to their not having proper instruction in that branch of the business, and have therefore made out the following directions for dyeing, and I hope you will publish it for their benefit, viz:

Woollen yarn may be dyed yellow by boiling it for an hour with about one sixth of its weight in alum, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, then plunging it, without being rinsed, in a bath previously prepared, by boiling black oak bark (as ground for tanners) in water; the yarn is to be boiled in this, and turned until it has acquired the wished for shade; the oak bark should be strained out of the liquid. It would be of considerable advantage to add one ounce of cream of tartar to each pound of alum used. After the yarn is dyed it should be well washed in several changes of water.

Woollens may be dyed blue by dissolving one ounce of good indigo in four ounces of oil of vitrol (sulphuric acid). This must be done in a glass or stone vessel, powdering the indigo before it is mixed with the vitrol; to the solution one ounce of dry pearl ash is to be added. The yarn must be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water with one ounce of alum, and one ounce of cream tartar, to every six pounds of yarn; the boiling to continue at least one hour; it is then to be thrown without rinsing, into a water bath containing a greater or smaller quantity of dissolved indigo, according to the shade wished for. In this bath it must be boiled, until it has acquired the color and then washed.

Green can be dyed by adding as much of the dissolved indigo to the bark bath, prepared for yellow, as with the proper shade, the cloth having been boiled with alum and tartar, as directed for dyeing that color. I would observe that there are many methods of dyeing blue, many of them practically known in the families of most farmers and therefore will probably be preferred by them,

but this method is most certain and most convenient for obtaining a fine green.

A good red may be obtained by boiling Nicaragua wood in water until the color is extracted, and then straining the liquor; the yarn having been prepared in alum water as previously directed, is to be boiled in it in the same manner as directed for other colors. Different shades may be produced by adding a little copperas.

Wool may be dyed black by the following method—first prepare a bath by boiling one pound of black oak bark, to every ten pounds of yarn in a sufficient quantity of water. In this bath the wool is to be boiled for two hours, it is to be put into a bath composed of three fourths of a pound of copperas, and two pounds of logwood, for every ten pounds of yarn, and a sufficient quantity of water; in this it must be kept for two hours more at a scalding heat, frequently taking it out and exposing it to the air during the operation.

A MECHANIC.

From the Genesee Farmer.

HARVESTING MACHINE.

Since the seven plentiful years in Egypt, till the last half century, no improvement, or even attempt at improvement, has been made in the labor of the harvest.

The sickle has been in use more than 3000, probably more than 4000 years, and has undergone only one modification worthy of notice in all that time.

The Hainault scythe, (Dutchman's scight) the south of England bowed scythe, and the cradle scythe, much used in our country, are far from supplanting the sickle, or even being good substitutes for it in heavy grain. We have long and often said when sweating under the fatigue of the cradle or the sickle, can no human ingenuity contrive an instrument, which will lessen the fatigue and the waste of the harvest.

In England some attempts were made, at the close of the last century, and since the commencement of the present, but without success. Mr. Boyer made an ingenious apparatus to imitate the motion, and do the work of the bowed scythe, but though it cut well yet it made wretched waste.

Mr. Plucknet and Mr. Smith constructed machines, but to avoid the evils of Mr. Boyer's machine, they encumbered theirs with apparatus to such an extent as to overdo the whole matter, and machines were so liable to get out of order, and so difficult to manage, as to prevent their being brought into use.

Much was hoped afterwards from the ingenuity of Dr. Bell, of Manchester; but his machine, like the others, was too complex, and the sickle to this day has been the principle dependence in the harvest.

Mr. Hussey's machine, which you noticed last autumn, (vol 3, p. 240,) I trust will prove a really valuable acquisition to the farmer. It is plain, simple, light, and in a fair field, I think is in no danger of getting out of tune.

Mr. H.'s machine works in an entirely different mode from any other in principle, and as the mode is, so far as I am aware, unlike that of any other cutting instrument in any occupation, I cannot give a correct idea, unless by a plate, and will not attempt it.

Mr. H. has left his machine with Mr. Ira Holmes of this village, where it can be seen. Some fields cleared from rubbish and stones for the purpose in this neighborhood, will afford a fair opportunity for a trial in the ensuing season. It is, I understand, only intended to bring the machine to a fair test, to satisfy an unbelieving race, this season, as lands on which it is to be used ought to be rolled. More of this hereafter, when the machine shall have been tried.

Yours, &c.

W. C. WIGHT.

Moscow, Livingston co., May 12, 1834.

From the London Mechanic's Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF A MACHINE FOR PRESSING BOOKS BY ROLLING INSTEAD OF HAMMERING.

Sir,—Observing in No. 317, of your instructive miscellany, a notice of an improved book-binder's hydrostatic press, by Alfred Holden, it recalled to my recollection a press, which,

in my opinion, answers the purpose better; and were it more generally used, would entirely supersede the old, laborious, and imperfect method of beating books with hammers, the blows of which, suddenly compressing the air between the leaves, create a heat, which is liable to make the printing set off (as it is termed) on the opposite pages.

The press consists of two iron cylinders, about a foot in diameter, adjustable in the usual way by means of a screw, and put in motion by the power of one or two men applied to a cranked handle. In front sits a boy, who gathers the sheets into packets, by placing two, three, or four, upon a piece of tin plate, of the same size, and covering them with another piece of tin plate; and thus proceeding, alternating tin plates, and bundles of sheets, till a sufficient quantity has been put together, which will depend upon the stiffness and thickness of the paper. The packet is then passed between the rollers, and is received by the man who turns the winch, and who has time to lay the sheets on one side, and hand over the tin plates, by the time the boy has prepared a second packet. I have seen, by means of this press, a minion Bible pressed ready for binding in ONE MINUTE, whereas the time necessary to beat the same would have been twenty minutes.—But it is not merely a saving of time that is gained by the use of the rolling-press; the paper is made much smoother than it would have been by beating, and the compression is so much greater that a rolled book will be reduced to about five-sixths of the thickness of the same book beaten: so that a shelf that would hold fifty books bound on the old plan, will hold nearly sixty if passed through the rolling-press. I will merely add that the expense is but trifling compared with the advantages derived from the work being better finished and the saving of men's time in beating them.

I am, Sir, your ob't serv't, BLACKSTONE.

SUMMARY.

Four days later from France.—By the ship Manchester, Paris papers of the 24th of May have been received in New York. They contain nothing of importance. The funeral of Gen Lafayette took place on the 23d.

FUNERAL OF LAFAYETTE.

From an early hour on the morning of the 22d of May, the Rue d'Aujou St. Honore, in which the hotel of the late lamented Lafayette is situated, and every street and passage in its vicinity, was crowded with citizens of Paris, hastening to pay their last tribute of respect and attachment to the illustrious deceased.

The funeral ceremony, says Galignani's Messenger, from the public character of the deceased both as a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a General, was invested by the Government with all the imposing pomp which the attendance of numerous bodies of military never fails to give to processions of this description; while the attendance of the National Guards, who came forward in immense numbers, to join in giving effect to this parting act of homage to their venerable colleague, and the crowded state of the streets leading to the Church of the Assumption, where the funeral ceremony was to be performed and from thence along the Rue de la Paix, the entire length of the Boulevards, and every spot near which the procession was to pass, showed the extent of the popularity, and the affectionate esteem with which the deceased was regarded by every class.

About half past seven the members of the various Deputations appointed to take part in the procession began to arrive at the Hotel, which was handsomely hung with black.—Among these were numbers of staff officers, of the troops, and the national guards. Detachments of infantry were placed as Guards of Honor in the commencement of the Rue du Faubourg St Honore, the Rue Royale, the Rue St. Florentin, and other points by which the procession was to pass.

At a few minutes after nine the body was brought down and deposited in the hearse, which was decorated with twelve tricolored flags, three at each corner; it was surmounted by plumes, and had the letter L on various parts of the drapery, and was drawn by four black horses. The cordons of the hearse were held by four persons of distinction, friends of the deceased. After a few minutes spent in preliminary arrangements, the funeral march struck up, and the cortege began to move. The hearse was preceded by muffled drums, deputations from various legions of the National Guards of Paris and the Banlieue, the 61st Regiment of the Line, and a regiment of Red Lancers. The Hearse followed, which was immediately succeeded by the Deputations of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies; other deputations followed from various public bodies whom we perceived numbers of foreigners particularly Americans and Poles. These were succeeded by *Chafs de Bataillon* of the National Guards and the Line, and these again followed by other detachments of the National Guards and troops of the Line, headed by muffled drums and full military band; two pieces of cannon, and detachment of the first regiment of Artillery, with a numerous body of cavalry of the National Guards.—Four of the Royal carriages, three private ones of the General, followed by another regiment of Lancers seven private carriages, and a body of Municipal Guards, wound up the procession.

The immense crowds, and the small space left for the military occasioned considerable confusion previous to arriving at the church, for want of room the hearse being stopped on one occasion more than a quarter of an hour. The coffin was then taken into the Church, and the funeral ceremony being performed, the procession again proceeded; and, notwithstanding the incalculable crowds assembled, has passed the Rue de la Paix and is now (as we are going to press) far advanced on the Boulevard, with the most perfect order and regularity.

MADRID, May 11.—The delay of the convocation of the Cortez is generally attributed to the Premier, Martinez de la Rosa, who finds great difficulty in the Provincial divisions.

LAFAYETTE.—The following were the brief but fitting remarks of Mr. Webster, in the Senate, when the Joint Resolutions from the House of Representatives, for paying due honors to the memory of LAFAYETTE, were taken up in that body:—

"I shall not presume, Mr President, to utter one word of encomium on the extraordinary personage of whom these Resolutions speak. The proceeding in which we are engaged is intended to manifest the sense of Congress and of the People of the United States. It is a proceeding in which none are to lead, and none to follow; but in which all are to be equally active, and equally prominent, as all are equally sincere and equally ardent, in expressing a Nation's gratitude to a Nation's Benefactor.

On an occasion so solemn, so affecting, I content myself with simply moving that the Resolutions be put to the vote; and I do this with entire confidence that they will be passed, not only without hesitation or dissent, but with earnest, emphatic—I may say, even, with enthusiastic unanimity."

A Whale.—The Gloucester Telegraph of Wednesday states that a whale, more than sixty feet in length, of the fin back species, was towed into harbor on Monday morning by a fishing vessel. It had apparently been dead for some time.

Gas Works.—The New Orleans Gas Company's station begins to make a show; the buildings are all up to the roof, and are ready for slating. To master builders, and to the curious, a view of the roof of the main building, will be extremely gratifying. At the same time that it appears to be the lightest construction possible, it has to the eye an appearance of strength, beyond any roof of wood; it is wrought iron, composed of 279 pieces, and not an inch of timber is raised in any part of it; it is really beautiful to look at. Another part of these works will surprise all those unaccustomed to look at improvements upon a large scale, namely the building of a cistern of cast iron

the foundation and bottom of which, has taken 100,000 bricks; this cistern, when completed will contain 120,000 gallons of water.

The 12 inch main pipes, are nearly all laid from the Hospital to Camg street and we have been assured if the weather continues fine, that the company will be ready to serve their customers for two miles, by the first day of August.

N. Orl. Adv.

Fire.—Our city has been again visited by a destructive fire.

The morning of the 4th of July was ushered in by an appalling conflagration. The fire caught at about 2 o'clock in that part of the city known as the Heater, just below the Kenduskeag Bank, and is supposed to be the result of drunken malevolence. The wooden stores and buildings in Merchant's Row, from Mason's building to Washington buildings and through to Fish street were all consumed, and so rapid was the combustion, that much property was consumed with the stores without the possibility of removal. The loss is estimated at over \$30,000. Insurance for about 20,000 in Boston and Newbury port. Not a dollar was insured at the Office in Bangor. It is now probable the city will be much improved by a new street from Main to Fish streets, and substantial brick buildings will supply the place of those destroyed.

The people assembled tardily at the fire, mistaking the occasion of the ringing of the bells for a part of the celebration, but by active and well directed exertions the fire was confined to the wooden part of the Heater.—*Bangor Whig.*

Dreadful Disaster. The boiler of the locomotive engine of the Harlem Rail Road exploded at Yorkville, says the N. Y. Times, upon the return passage to the city. Two cars were attached to the locomotive, filled with passengers. The explosion was tremendous, but resulted in no injury to any of the passengers, except a person who sat upon the top of the forward car. A piece of the boiler struck him on the right temple, and instantly killed him. He arrived in the city but a few weeks since from Ireland, and had been employed as a laborer on the Rail Road. The engineer, a young man, was severely scalded.

Advertisement Extraordinary.—To be sold for 5 shillings, my wife Jane Heband. She is stout built, stands firm, and is sound. She can sow and reap, hold a plough, and drive a team, and would answer any man that can hold a tight rein for she is hard mouthed and headstrong; but if properly managed would either lead or drive as tame as a rabbit. She now and then unless watched will make a false step. Her husband parts with her because she is too much for him. N. B. All the body clothes will be given with her. *English paper.*

Encouragement of Learning and the Fine Arts in France.—The annual expenditure of the State and of the Civil list, for the several establishments in favor of Learning and the Fine Arts, is estimated at £122,000, a sum tenfold the amount of that which is expended for similar purposes in Great Britain. This sum is exclusive of various extraordinary grants of large sums of money devoted to the purchase of collections of marbles, coins and antiquities.

French Claims.—The Commissioners under the French treaty, now in session at Washington, have decided that in settling the amount of all claims, the property seized shall be valued at the invoice price in the port or place from whence the vessel, having it on board sailed; and not at its value in the port or place where the same was landed or seized.

Harvard College.—The Transcript says, "the Government of Harvard College have sent for the members of the Senior class, six at a time, and asked them whether they approved of the circular issued in the name of the class, and that all who answered yes (consisting of all the class but four or five, who originally refused to sanction it) have been dismissed, and will be deprived of their degrees, and that there will be no exercises at commencement.

Disastrous Occurrence. A fire broke out between two and three o'clock on Tuesday morning in the three story store No 271 Pearl street, occupied by Messrs Haydock, Clay & Co. druggists, the whole interior of which, with most of the contents, was destroyed. By the falling in of one of the side walls, several of the firemen were precipitated from the height of the third story to the cellar, and buried beneath the ruins. Mr Zophar Mills, Mr Edgar Crooker, and Mr ——— Philips, have been extricated, all badly injured. Mr Eugene Underhill, and Mr Frederick G. Ward, belonging to Engine No 13, remain under the ruins, and it is greatly feared are killed.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

The Dundee Chronicle says, that American manufactured cottons, after kicking the English article out of the market of the United States, are now doing the same at Valparaiso; where, from the 20 to the 30th of August, 1833, there arrived in that short space at that port 2603 bales, each of 1000 yards per bale. With the pure gold the yankees receive for it, they run across to China, and thus double their profits. All owing, says the editor, to the suicidal policy of the corn laws excluding cheap foreign grain and forcing other nations to manufacture.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Bee details the particulars of the horrid butchery of two unknown individuals, in the parish of West Feliciana, on the margin of the Mississippi, near the habitation of Mr Moore, on Cat Island. From their description, it appears they were genteelly clad, and supposed to be from Kentucky, or the neighborhood. One of the victims had thirteen stabs in the back and breast; both their heads were so horribly cut and disfigured that no remains could be discovered which could lead to their recognition. The tracks of five individuals were traced as coming and returning from the river.

Murder.—We understand that on Saturday night last, a man of the name of Harkins killed his wife, in Fourth, near the corner of Shippen streets. It seems that a quarrel took place between them; when Harkins struck her over the head with porter bottle, which knocked her down when, finding life not yet extinct, the wretch mercifully put her out of misery by stamping on her till dead! We suppose RUM was at the foundation of it.—*Philadelphia Orb.*

Cholera at Cincinnati.—The Cincinnati Intelligence of the 23d ult, says: "We hear of repeated cases of Cholera in this city, some of which have proved fatal. Many complain of the premonitory symptoms."

The crops.—The Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman states that the wheat harvest has commenced in that section of the country, and the labors of the husbandman will be compensated by an abundant crop.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal of the 7th inst says "the corn crop, so far, we think an unusually good one; the cotton crop, though not so good as the corn is, nevertheless, a good one."

The Lexington Reporter says, Mrs Williamson has killed her husband, by shooting him with her musket. She was arrested and tried before the Mayor, and the evidence being that she was pursued by her husband with a knife, and had reasonable ground of apprehension for her life, she was discharged.

We learn that a young man named Dutton was drowned in Sidney on Monday evening last, while bathing in a pond.

A black boy, in or near New Casile, (Del.) last week gathered several locusts and put them into his hat, to be carried to school. While thus confined, the insects bit his head in several places; in a short time the places bitten became inflamed; the head swelled very much, and the boy died a few hours afterwards.

"Who is that gentleman walking with Miss Flint," said a wag to his companion, as they sauntered along one of our streets. "Och," replied the other, "that is a spark which she has struck."

MARRIAGES.

In Augusta, Mr Samuel C. Pratt to Miss Achsah Paine. In Stillwater, Orono, Mr Horace Williams to Miss Isabella H. daughter of John Perry, Esq. In Bath, Mr Edward P. Norton, of Madison, to Miss Hannah M. Todd. Mr Uriah Hamilton to Miss Mary Moody. Mr David W. Standish to Miss Elizabeth W. Dingley.

DEATHS.

In Jay, Edward Richardson, aged 86, a soldier of the Revolution. In Portland, Isaac Adams, Esq. aged 60. In Thomaston, Mrs Lucy, wife of George Moody. In Union, Mrs Patience, wife of Bailey Grinnel. In Pensacola, Mr Johnson Blake, of Augusta. In Exeter, N. H. George Albert Bachelor, formerly of Hallowell, aged 24.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, June 30.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot. At Market this day, 242 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, and 2010 Sheep.


PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were fully supported, about 70 Beef Cattle were from the neighborhood of Buffalo, N. Y. We quote prime at \$6; good at 5 25 a 5 75; thin at 4 50 a 5.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at 19, 20, 23, 25, 28, 28 1-2, 30 and \$36.

Sheep.—We noticed lots (most of which were lambs) taken at 1 42, 1 50, 1 71, 1 88 and \$2; also lots, with a larger proportion of old Sheep, taken at 2 25, 2 33 and 2 50.

Swine.—None at market.

NOTICE.

 THE subscriber having located himself in Winthrop Village, intends carrying on the **COOPERING BUSINESS** in its various branches—he flatters himself that he will give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

HEZ'N HUTCHINS.

N. B. **WANTED TO PURCHASE**, White Ash and Oak bbl. Staves and Heading, Hoop Poles, and a few seasoned Pine Boards, for which a fair price will be paid. Winthrop, July 11, 1834. H. H.

FOR SALE.—A few dozen Scyth Sticks, cheaper than ever, by S. WEBB, at his house.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Winthrop and vicinity are informed that Books left at the Maine Farmer office will be bound in the neatest manner.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, July 1, 1834.

Alden Austin	Samuel King
Roland Briggs	Benj. Kimball, Jr.
Ruben Brainerd	Jno. Kimball
Miss L. Berry	Thomas N. Lord
Lavina Chandler	Otis L. Macomber
Alpheus M. Chandler	Martha L. Mitchell
Luther Cooley	Benj. Packard
Nathaniel Dolton	Nathan Packard
Daniel McDuffie	Nathaniel Page
Hannah Dicker	Thos. S. Pullen
Gideon Dexter	John Remick
Joseph Fowler	S. M. Rice (2)
John E. Follet	Benson Torsey
Betsey Freeman	Hannah Tilton
Harriet E. Fales	David Warren
Robert N. Hopkins	Amos Woodward
Joseph Heselson	Joshua Wing
Jno. S. Jackson	Alexander Wing
Benj. H. Joy	Elijah Wood
Stephen Jones	

GEO. W. STANLEY, Post Master.

PLOUGES.

Of the first quality kept constantly on hand by
HORACE GOULD.
Winthrop, May 8, 1834

Bull Caton,

FOR sale by the Agent of Israel Thorndike, Esq. of Boston, at his Farm in Jackson, County of Waldo.

CATON is a first rate full blood North Devon, 2 1-2 years old, of a beautiful mahogany color, and of a most perfect form and proportion. He was raised in Baltimore, and is the favorite breed of Mr Coke, the great English agriculturalist, who sent them as a present to his friend Mr Caton of Baltimore, son in law of the late Charles Carroll. Mr. Coke considers the North Devons the most valuable stock in his possession, although he has extensive herds of the various improved breeds in England. The subscriber has two bulls of the same breed, and is therefore disposed to offer CATON for sale at one hundred dollars in cash, approved security six months, or for his value in good Cows or Oxen.

JOSEPH PILLSBURY, Agent.

Jackson, May 27, 1834,

6w21

POETRY.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE ROSE.

PART SECOND.

I strayed from life's vanities, turmoil and pride
And marked in a glen on the wild mountain's side
A Rose nature's scenery adoring;
Its fragrance was borne on the zephyr's soft wing,
'Twas kissed by bright sunshine and breath of the Spring,
And blushed in the beams of the morning.

The mountain's high battlement hid it from storm—
The mountain's wild bosom was lit by its form
Like warrior with helmet bright beaming;
The bee in its wisdom drew forth its sweet store,
The humming bird revelled in sweetness encore,
And sipped of its nectar bright streaming.

So Woman I've marked in some sacred retreat,
Aloof from life's splendor and glitter, where meet
No votaries of folly nor fashion;
Unpractised in art and insidious strife,
Secure from the folly of fanciful life,
Untainted by pride or by passion.

The foot of the spoiler had passed not that way,
Nor voice of the syren allured her astray
From innocence, reason and duty;
Fresh blooming was virtue and purity's flower,
Oh who would not linger near such a bright bower
And bask in such charms and such beauty?

Winthrop, June, 1834.

EOLUS.

From the New York Mirror.

THE DELICATE FLOWER.—BY SOLYMAN BROWN.

Here's a health to the girl that refuses
To barter her heart for a name,
But marries the man that she chooses,
How humble soever his fame;
For love is a delicate flower
That Glory may crush in his path,
Or the wildfire of Honor devour
As it scorches the earth with its wrath—
Love and friendship and all,
Love and friendship and all,
Fame in his folly may trample
On Love, friendship, and all.

Here's a joy to the girl that disdains it,
When Mammon would purchase with gold,
That never can touch but it stains it,
The heart that can never be sold;
For Love is a delicate flower,
That Lucre pollutes by his touch,
It withers and fades from the bower,
If pampered by fortune too much—
Love and friendship and all,
Love and friendship and all,
Wealth in his splendor may trample
On Love, friendship, and all.

Here's peace to the girl that despises
The gewgaws of fortune and birth,
And love to the maiden that prizes
The jewels of honor and worth;
May health and contentment attend her,
And earth all its blessings impart—
May heaven in all its kindness befriend her,
And dwell in its temple—her heart;
Love and friendship and all,
Love and friendship and all,
Heaven in its brightness is open
To Love, Friendship, and all.

MISCELLANY.

THE THRILLING TOKEN.—In the cholera season in the village of Harlem, near the city of New York, the Rev. G. L. Binton, an excellent, warm-hearted, classical and pious clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and his lovely wife, were both on their death beds, brought down by the pale destroyer. They were in separate rooms, and when the interesting lady found her soul taking wing to the better world, she took off her wedding ring and sent it to her dying husband as a last token.

The delicate and beautiful emotion of heart which prompted the beloved wife, when in the agonies of death, to return her wedding ring to the dear one from whom she received it, is too holy and sublime to be fully appreciated except by kindred minds. This act was a most solemn and precious farewell. Its language was this:—Take this token, the dearest gift that was ever committed to my keeping by earthly hands. I have kept it in my hours of joy and

sorrow, and whenever I looked upon it a flood of love and refined affections would rush upon my heart. The death chill is now upon the hand which it has adorned. These eyes cannot longer rest upon it, and see its pure, yet simple brightness. I return it to thee, the dearest objects of my earthly affections, with all its valued associations. I go where earthly ties are changed to a more holy intensity—where all is spirit and the bright empire of unclouded thought and mind. I drop the ring in my upward flight. I could not carry the most precious gems of earth any further. I bequeath it to one who may long tarry, as my last token of unchanged and undying love—farewell.

Well might the affectionate husband, as he received the expressive token, have bowed as he did upon his bed, and prayed that as they had been one in life, they might be undivided in death! He took the ring, which is the last of earthly things from which a wife may part, and as it touchingly spoke of a thousand tender scenes—of duty done—of life ended—the mystic ring wedded him to the dead, and it was the token of reunion—the dim pledge of joys too bright to be shadowed by earthly symbols—too pure to be longer enjoyed beneath the cloudy atmosphere of time.

Her spirit lingered but a moment in the clouds, and her companion for time joined her for eternity.

THE THREE ROMAN LADIES.—If our modern matrons would look with more intensity and with greater self-reliance on their own powers, and their own sources of happiness—if they would live with greater desires for the enlargement and perfection of that holy nature of the soul, which is oftentimes like an unopened bud, there would be more not like the renowned Roman matron Cornelia, but like the latter of those ladies mentioned by Burton in his 'Anatomy of Melancholy' in the annexed anecdote.

Three Roman ladies being met, whereof Cornelia, great Scipio's daughter, was one, the other two were of Campania, but lived in Rome, there fell out a contest betwixt them, which of them had and kept the rarest and richest jewels. The day was appointed to visit one another. Coming to the first, she shew her diamonds, carbuncles, gold bracelets, ear-rings, collars, and coronets of rubies, and precious stones, set in gold, together with her rich and various attire and perfumes; et hæc omnia mea, and these are all mine, says she. So coming to Cornelia's house, she showed them her children at their books, with their school-master, and here are mine, says she. But going from thence to the third lady, she showed them a large room of poor men's children, which she kept as her own in good order and industry; and here you see mine; I will not loose them, nor change them, for all yours, said she; and the truth is, she deserved the praise and honor, for relieving so many poor orphans.—[Hartford Pearl.

WORTHY EXAMPLE OF ECONOMY.

MATTHEW CAREY, speaking of his marriage, says, "My wife was about ten years younger than me. She was industrious, prudent and economical, and well calculated to save whatever I made. She had a large fund of good sense. We early formed a determination to indulge in no unnecessary expense, and to mount the ladder so slowly as to run no risk of having to descend. Happy, thrice happy would it be for thousands and tens of thousands, if they adopted and persevered in this saving course. What masses of misery would it not prevent! Some idea may be formed of the fidelity with which we observed this rule, when I state, that at a time when I did business to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars per an-

num, I hesitated four or five years about changing my gig for a one horse four-wheel carriage—and nearly as long about purchasing a carriage and pair. And, during the whole period of our marriage, I never, as far as I recollect, entered a tavern except on a jury or arbitration, or to see a customer, or at a public dinner, or on my travels—never in a single instance for the purpose of drinking."

To all who have teeth.

A RECENT DISCOVERY TO PREVENT THE FUTURE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

THE ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a compound Medicine recently invented by *Joseph Hiscok, Esq.* Its use in a vast number of cases has already proved it to be a prompt, effectual and permanent remedy for the tooth-ache and ague, and supersedes the necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and painful operation of extraction. In the most of cases where this medicine has been used it has removed the pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet been but a few cases where a second application of the remedy has been necessary. This medicine has the wonderful power, when applied in the proper manner, which is externally on the face, [see the directions accompanying the medicine] of penetrating the skin, and removing the pain instantaneously; and what gives immense value to the article is, that when the pain is once removed it is not likely ever to return. The extensive call, and rapid sale of this medicine has put it in the power of the General Agent to afford it for the reduced price for which he offers it to the public, thereby transferring to the poorest individuals in the community the power of relieving themselves from the suffering of tooth-ache for a small compensation.

The General Agent has in his possession a great number of Certificates, proving the efficacy of the Electric Anodyne, but deems it unnecessary here to publish any but the following one.

We, the subscribers, having made a fair trial of the Electric Anodyne, can cheerfully recommend it to the public generally as a safe, efficacious and sure remedy for tooth-ache and ague.

Z. T. Milliken,
Francis Butler,
Jonathan Knowlton,
Thomas D. Blake, M. D.
James Gould.

The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the subscriber.

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me.
Sole General Agent.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, Esq. Augusta, Agent for the State of Maine, will supply all the sub-agents in this State, who are already, or may be hereafter appointed to retail the Electric Anodyne. All orders on the State Agent, must be *post paid*.

The following gentlemen have been duly appointed sub-agents, who will keep constantly a supply of the Electric Anodyne, and will promptly attend all orders from customers. *Price 75 cents per bottle.*

Joseph C. Dwight, Hallowell; John Smith, Readfield; David Stanley, Winthrop; Wm. Whittier, Chesterville; Upham T. Cram, Mt. Vernon; George Gage, Wilton; Cotton T. Pratt, Temple; Z. T. Milliken, Farmington; James Dinsmore, Milburn and Bloomfield; E. F. Day, Strong; Reuben Bean & Co. Jay; Seth Delano Jr. Phillips; Fletcher & Bates Norridgewock; J. M. Moore & Co. Waterville; Enoch Marshall, Vassalborough.

N. B. To prevent fraudulent speculation the papers of directions accompanying each bottle has the written signature of the Sole General Agent.
Farmington, May 6, 1834.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 20th ult., a light red COW, apparently 5 years old—whitish tail—short horns. The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges.

CONSIDER STURTEVANT.

Winthrop, June 21, 1834.

Woollen Cloth MANUFACTURED.

THE subscriber would inform the Farmers and the public in general, that he will manufacture Filled Cloth for 33 cents per yard, and finish it in the best workmanlike manner—Colored various colors. Pressed Cloth, 20 cents do.—Blankets, 17 cents do., finished in the English style—Flannels, 15 cents do., at the
SEBATTAS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN LISBON.

With new and improved machinery, and experienced workmen, it is believed that we can manufacture the most Cloth from one pound of Wool, and in the best style, of any persons engaged in this branch of business. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction. A discount will be made on large lots of Wool. All communications by mail, or other wise, will be punctually attended to.

Farmers who have Wool to sell, will please take notice.
SYLVANUS LING.

Lisbon, Me. June, 1834.